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TROOPS RULE CITY

Labor District of Lawrence, Mass., is scene of serious riots.

30,000 WORKERS ARE IDLE

Militia Disperses Crowds With Bayonets—Dozen Strikers Injured—Trouble Arises From Cut in Wages—Martial Law Declared.

Lawrence, Mass.—Eight companies of militia, including one field battery, commanded by Col. E. L. Sweetser, placed the mill district of this city under martial law, after much rioting due to the strike of operatives in the cotton and wool mills.

Thirty thousand hands are idle and extra precautions are being taken to save the mill properties from destruction by the strikers. Thirty arrests were made during raids by strikers on the plants and a dozen operatives were injured, none seriously.

The trouble is due to a reduction in wages, necessitated, the mill owners say, by a cut in the running time from 56 to 64 hours a week, compelled by the new state law, which became effective January 1. The law applies to factories where women and children are employed.

The first rioting began with an attempt by the strikers to rush the doors at the Wood worsted mills and the Prospect woolen mills. The attempts at both places were repulsed by the police, who used their clubs freely.

Another crowd of over a thousand gathered at the Washington mills, where they had several minor skirmishes with the police. At the Pacific cotton mills a body of strike sympathizers had worked themselves into a fighting mood and had just emerged from an assault on the mill gates when the Washington militia arrived. Soon all was in an uproar. The police then charged the mob and fired in the air. The shots did not scare the strikers, and orders were then given to turn on the water in the mill hose. At this time guardsmen under Captain Randlett appeared, the riot act was read and the mob dispersed with a bayonet charge.

LIABILITY LAW IS VALID

U. S. Supreme Court Sustains Employers' Act of 1908—Similar State Acts Good.

Washington.—The Supreme court of the United States upheld the constitutionality of the employers' liability law of 1908.

By the terms of the decision state courts are permitted to enforce the act when local laws permit.

This was the second and a successful attempt of congress to change the old common law rule that an employee of a common carrier could not recover damages from the carrier for injuries received in his employment when the injuries resulted from the negligence of a fellow servant. The first law, enacted in 1905, was declared unconstitutional in 1908, because it embraced within its terms a regulation of interstate as well as interstate commerce.

Justice Vandevanter announced the opinion, which was unanimous and a complete victory for the government on every point. The case had been under advisement since last February.

Justice Vandevanter declared that congress had the right to regulate the relations of interstate railroads to their employees. Congress had not gone beyond its power by abrogating the common law rule that an employer was not liable for the injuries resulting to employees from the negligence of fellow servants.

MISSING HEIRESS IS FOUND

Violet Buchler, Who Left Her Chicago Home In November, Discovered In New York at Work.

New York.—Violet Buchler, the much heralded heiress, who vanished from the home of her foster parents in Chicago last November, was discovered working as a servant in an upper East side tenement.

From Chicago word came that the young woman's mother intended to come to this city and claim her. Then came a dispatch that her foster mother would also come here and put in a claim. Violet said she was too busy with other matters to give any opinion as to whether she would go home with her real mother or her foster mother. She seemed to prefer to talk about John Clune, a waiter, and express her love for him, rather than say anything else.

"I love Jack because he loves me and loving in the world can pay," she said, "so what's the use of asking so many questions?" When Violet appeared in the children's court Justice Olmstead asked her why she ran away from her Chicago home. She replied: "Oh, I just wanted to see what life was."

Die as Ship Sinks in Lake. Little Rock, Ark.—The steamer Nellie Johnson, on the way from Marianna, Ark., to Helena, struck heavy ice in Lake Anguille and sank in 25 feet of water. Two passengers were drowned. Fourteen others were rescued. They were badly frozen.

Mars Canal Is Doubled. Flagstaff, Ariz.—Observations at the Lowell observatory show that the Martian canal Titan has doubled since the last presentation of this region six years ago.

TURK VESSELS SUNK

ITALIAN FLEET ANNIHILATES SHIPS OF ENEMY.

Moslem Gunboats no Match for Opponents—Seven Warships Are Destroyed.

Rome.—The first important naval battle in the Red sea with the result that an Italian cruiser squadron sank the Turkish gunboats after a sharp conflict. A large number of Turkish seamen went down with their ships, but others were rescued by Italian warships.

There were seven gunboats and an armed yacht in the Turkish fleet, while the Italians had one cruiser and two destroyers actively engaged. The reports received show that the Italian fire was terrific and effective, while that of the Turks was weak and wild, indicating incompetence on the part of the gunners.

The Turks replied, but their feeble armament succumbed to the superior weapons of the Italian war vessels. The fight was stiff, but soon ended in the victory of the Italians. The shells from the Italian ships were not directed at the Turkish yacht Fauvette, which accompanied the gunboats, and it was the only unit of the Turkish flotilla which was not destroyed.

DR. WEBSTER PLEADS GUILTY

Chicago Physician Will Be Sentenced January 22 for the Murder of His Wife.

Oregon, Ill.—Dr. Harry E. Webster pleaded guilty of murder when arraigned in court here on the first anniversary of his marriage to Bessie Kent Webster, whom, by his own confession, he killed. He will be sentenced January 22.

Attorney John E. Erwin of Webster's counsel, in a brief statement after the defendant was taken before Judge Richard S. Farrand, announced formally that his client wished to withdraw his former plea of not guilty.

Webster, in response to interrogation by the court, then made the plea of guilty in person. Judge Farrand asked the defendant if he understood that he was entitled to trial by jury, and if the plea of guilty was made of his own free will.

To each question Webster replied "Yes" in an even tone of voice. After he had entered his plea Webster seated himself at the side of his mother, who wept quietly throughout the proceedings.

TELLS OF BROWNE'S \$10,000

Lorimer Tells Colleagues He Advanced Defense Money, Believing Attack Really Made on Self.

Washington, D. C.—That he loaned Lee O'Neil Browne \$10,000 with which to defend himself at the latter's trials for bribery because he felt that the attack was aimed at himself and not at Browne, was the testimony of Senator William Lorimer when he resumed the witness stand before the senatorial investigating committee.

"The real purpose of the fight on Browne," said Lorimer, "is to unseat me in the senate. I loan him about \$10,000 with which to defend himself. I never took his notes or any security for the money and did not keep books on it, because I felt he was being attacked on my account, and did not want him to lose for that reason."

WILEY'S WORK IS COMMENDED

Agricultural Department Submits Report to Congress Exonerating Food Expert of Law Violation.

Washington, D. C.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief government chemist and advocate of the strict enforcement of the pure food law, is exonerated from violations of the law and commended for his work in a report of the department of agriculture submitted to the house committee on expenditures today.

Recommendations for a more strict enforcement of the pure food law and the creation of a separate bureau under the direction of Doctor Wiley are made. This bureau will report direct to President Taft and not to Secretary Wilson.

ELECT DEMOCRAT TO HOUSE

G. A. Neely Wins Race to Succeed Late E. H. Madison, Republican of Kansas.

Hutchinson, Kan.—George A. Neely, Democrat, was elected by about 1,500 plurality to the United States congress from the Seventh Kansas district, to succeed the late Representative Edmund H. Madison, Republican.

Representative Madison was elected in 1910 over Mr. Neely, who also was the Democratic candidate at that time, by 5,000 votes.

109 Fishermen Blown to Sea. Astrakhan, Russia.—A stiff gale that broke up an ice floe in the Caspian sea, near the village of Ganjusek, drove 109 fishermen out to sea. It is believed that the men have been washed off the ice and drowned.

Cross Mississippi in Auto. Davenport, Ia.—For the first time in history the Mississippi river was crossed by automobile on the ice here. Owing to the long cold spell the river is closed by the heaviest ice in many years.

ANXIOUS MOMENTS



WOULD OWN WIRES

HITCHCOCK ASKS U. S. TO ACQUIRE TELEGRAPH LINES AND OPERATE THEM.

SAYS RATES WOULD BE LESS

Postmaster General Points Out That Postal System Would Be Made Much More Profitable and Public Better Served by Acquisition.

Washington.—Acquisition of the telegraph lines by the government and their operation as a part of the postal system is the latest idea of Postmaster General Hitchcock. A resolution to this effect will be offered to congress at the present session.

He believes such a consolidation would result in important economies and permit the adoption of lower telegraph rates. Post offices are maintained in numerous places not reached by telegraph and proposed consolidation would afford a favorable opportunity for the wide extension of telegraph facilities.

In many small towns where telegraph companies have offices the telegraph and mail business could be readily handled by the same employees. The separate maintenance of the two services under present conditions results in a needless expense. As a matter of fact, the first telegraph in the United States was operated from 1844 to 1847 by the government under authority from congress, and it is most desirable that the government control be resumed.

A method has been already prescribed for the taking over of the telegraph lines by section 5267 of the revised statutes, which provides that the government may, for postal, military or other purposes, purchase telegraph lines operating in the United States at an appraised value. Mr. Hitchcock hopes that congress will speedily enact legislation in harmony with this law providing for the taking over by the government of the existing telegraph systems at terms that shall be fair to their present owners. Every reason for the transmission of intelligence by mail under government control can be urged with equal force for a similar transmission of telegraph communications.

THRONE ADVISED TO RETIRE

Manchu Princes Recommend That Chinese Emperor and Count Move From Peking to Jehol.

Peking.—The Manchu princes of the imperial clan met and resolved to advise the throne to retire immediately to Jehol, about 120 miles to the northeast of Peking, where the members of the imperial family have usually gone during the summer.

The whole of the imperial army at Hankow has started on the way to Honan with the object of destroying a revolutionary column operating there. The imperial troops intended to recapture several towns in the Province of Honan and southern Chi-Li, which had gone over to the revolutionists. The imperial troops at Lanchow are acting with ferocious brutality. The allegation is made that they captured an officer of the republican troops, whom they first tortured and subsequently skinned alive. They also shot a Red Cross assistant.

John D. Jr., Quits Slave War. New York.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will this week sever his connection with the campaign against white slavery, in which he has been actively engaged for two years. He plans, it is said, to turn his attention to another kind of public service.

King May Visit U. S. London.—It is rumored in court circles here that the king and queen may pay a visit to the United States after their post-coronation continental tour.

WAS AID TO KNOX

CARNEGIE URGED M'KINLEY TO NAME ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Ironmaster Favors Change in Tariff—Declares Corporations Fix and Maintain Prices.

Washington.—That he had urged President McKinley to make Philander C. Knox, present secretary of state, a member of his cabinet in 1910, was the admission made by Andrew Carnegie in his testimony given before the Stanley committee which is inquiring into the United States Steel corporation.

Mr. Knox had been one of the chief counselors for the Carnegie Steel company since 1890, when the Sherman anti-trust law was passed.

Mr. Carnegie repeatedly had declared before the committee that he never knew the participation of his company in the steel plate pool and other like pools was unlawful, and Representative McGillicuddy of Maine sought to show that he had recommended to President McKinley the appointment of Mr. Knox after the latter, as counsel for his company, had left him in ignorance of the government statutes so many years.

Mr. Carnegie declared the day of competition had passed because of the ability of manufacturers to fix and maintain prices.

He admitted the United States Steel corporation dominated the steel and iron industry. In regard to price fixing, he spoke of corporations in general.

DR. HIBBEN TO HEAD SCHOOL

Elected President of Princeton University—Succeeds Woodrow Wilson Who Resigned.

Princeton, N. J.—The trustees of Princeton university elected Prof. John Grier Hibben, '82, president of the university at the annual winter meeting.

Princeton has been without a president since Governor Wilson resigned in October, 1910, to become the chief executive of the state of New Jersey.

Doctor Hibben has been one of the most popular lecturers of the university for years. Among the students he has long been loved as a friend.

SIX KILLED BY TRAIN CRASH

Flyer Hits Carriage Containing Party Going to Church at Grade Crossing Near Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.—Five women and one man, all servants in the homes of the wealthy Biddle and Massey families, were killed when the carriage in which they were riding to church was struck by a Chicago to New York flyer on the Pennsylvania railroad on the Linden avenue grade crossing at Torresdale, 12 miles from this city.

FIFTY HURT IN DERAILMENT

Big Four Passenger Train Goes Over an Embankment Near Carey, Ohio.

Toledo, O.—Fifty passengers on Big Four train No. 1, from Detroit to Cincinnati, were hurt in a wreck which occurred four miles south of Carey, O. Two of the day coaches left the track on account of spreading rails. These two cars went into a ditch.

Insurance Head Passes Away. Hartford, Conn.—Vice-President John Williams Gunnison Coffran of the Hartford Insurance company, one of the best-known and ablest fire underwriters in the United States, died at his home here following an apoplectic shock.

Twenty-Seven Skaters Drown. Emden, Germany.—A section of the ice on the Ems river gave way under a crowd of skaters here, drowning 27. Several others are reported missing.

DEATH IN NEBRASKA

HEALTH BOARD REPORT SHOWS 11,499 PASSED AWAY.

CAUSES GIVEN FOR DEMISE

Two Hundred and Twenty-two Was by Accident, 142 Suicided, and the Railroads Killed 101.

The state board of health has just prepared and issued complete vital statistics for the year 1911. Included in the report is the marriage and divorce record of the year 1910—a year behind that of the balance of the statement because of the way the matter is handled under the present arrangements. During the year just past there was a total of 11,499 deaths in the state and 26,819 births. The males predominated in the latter entry, totaling 13,987, whereas the females who arrived in the state during the same period totaled only 12,832.

A glance over the report shows that 222 people lost their life through accident, 142 went the suicide route, railroads were responsible for 101 deaths, diphtheria claimed only 67 and measles but 63, while firearms caused the loss of 48 lives and drowning 42.

Following are among the causes given in the report.

Total number of deaths in state, 11,499; total number of births, 26,819; total number of males, 13,987; total number of females, 12,832; total number of white children, 26,760; total number of colored children, 69; total number twin births (sets), 293; total number of male twins, 313; total number of female twins, 274.

Total number of marriages, 11,556; total number of divorces, 1,714. Cause of Deaths—Cruelty, 732; desertion, 465; non-support, 280; adultery, 129; drunkenness, 108.

Length of Marriage—Under two years, 221; between two years and five years, 412; between five years and ten years, 461; between ten years and twenty-five years, 280; between twenty-five years and forty years, 119; between forty years and forty-three years, 3; not given, 18.

Cause of Death—Infantile diseases, 1,345; pneumonia, 1,287; heart disease, 1,110; old age, 944; tuberculosis, 44; cancer, 521; nephritis, 358; apoplexy, 356; arterio sclerosis, 233; peritonitis, 223; paresis, 276; accidents, 222; meningitis, 188; Bright's disease, 173; typhoid fever, 174; bronchitis, 152; intestinal obstruction, 152; suicide, 142; diabetes, 130; enterocolitis, 118; the grip, 101; railroads, 101; appendicitis, 100.

Two Plead Not Guilty.

Albert D. Weldon and Lawrence H. Duff, cashier and assistant cashier of the Greenwood bank, appeared before Judge Munger in federal court and pleaded not guilty to the charges of embezzlement and falsifying the books. Their cases were postponed until the May term.

Plan Big Bryan Feed.

William J. Bryan will be given a bigger and better feed this year than ever before by the members of the Lincoln Bryan club, which for several years past has sponsored the birthday feed for the party chieftain. Such was the decision reached at the annual meeting of the club. Of the 2,000 members of the club, twenty-five were present.

New Food Commissioner.

Nels P. Hansen of this city, chairman of the Lancaster county republican committee, and well known party worker, was appointed state food commissioner in place of the late W. R. Jackson. Mr. Hansen will assume the duties of the office at once.

Up Against a Snag.

The state oil inspector has run up against a snag. Some time ago he was puzzled to know whether the law prohibited bringing into the state for sale and use gasoline which did not come up to the required gravity test of 62, when such gasoline was used for power purposes. An examination of the law in the attorney general's office clears up that point and indicates clearly that the bringing into the state for any purpose of gasoline below the specified standard is prohibited by law.

Typhoid in University.

State university students are beginning to contribute largely to the increasing number of typhoid fever cases reported during the month of January. Almost every day one or two cases have been reported. Some of the students have contracted the disease in but a mild degree, while others have been taken down with a serious case of the dreaded malady. The authorities of the city of Lincoln state that more than eighty cases had been reported up to Tuesday of last week.

To Relieve Congestion.

The Board of Public Lands and Buildings some time ago thought to relieve the congestion at the Lincoln asylum for the insane by sending back to Douglas county some of the harmless patients from that county to be cared for locally. Douglas county objected because it had no place to care for them. The board sought to return the patients on the ground the county had not paid the state for the clothing of the pauper inmates. It is now discovered the law is against such a charge.

MERGING OF PHONES.

Cell and Independent Companies Divide Territory.

Contrary to expectations, the railway commission passed finally on the proposed telephone merger, putting the seal of official approval on the plan by which the Lincoln Telephone and Telegraph company, generally known as the Independent Telephone company, will increase its capital stock and take over the property of the Bell companies in the South Platte country.

The Nebraska Bell Telephone company and the Lincoln Telephone and Telegraph company signed contracts lately by which the former sells the latter all of its property in the South Platte country as far west as the west line of Webster and Adams county, while the Lincoln company transfers to its rival all of the property it owns north of the river.

The price paid by the Lincoln company to the Bell is \$2,205,750, payable in 5 per cent cumulative non-voting preferred stock of the Lincoln concern. In addition the Bell agrees to purchase additional stock of the same character up to \$500,000 and to underwrite all bond issues that may hereafter be necessary.

The order of the State Railway commission gives authority to increase the common issue stock \$350,000 and to issue \$2,000,000 5 per cent preferred stock. A part of this amount will be issued to complete the purchase of the Bell, while the common stock will be used to buy such independent plants in the territory named as are not now a part of the Lincoln Telephone and Telegraph company, but which may desire to join a corporation that now dominates the telephone business in this field.

The territory from which the Bell withdraws covers twenty-two counties in the state—Richardson, Nemaha, Cass, Otoe, Saunders, Pawnee, Johnson, Lancaster, Gage, Jefferson, Taylor, Nuckolls, Clay, Hamilton, York, Polk, Butler, Seward, Saline, Fillmore, Webster and Adams. In addition to the toll lines and exchanges of its own that it has been operating in this section, the Bell also hands over to the Lincoln company its majority stock interest in the Plattsmouth Telephone company, the Nebraska City Telephone company, the Goldenrod Telephone company and the Butler County Telephone company. The two first named are independent companies which the Bell has purchased within the last fourteen months, but which a supreme court injunction, secured by the attorney general at the instance of the independent interests, has prevented being made a distinctive part of its system. The three plants conveyed by the Lincoln company, through the transfer of a major stock interest, are those located at Fremont and Grand Island, and the several exchanges included in the Howard County independent company.

The prices paid by both companies represent the physical valuation of the properties, inventories of which have been completed, a task that delayed the conclusion of the negotiations begun months ago.

Governor Appoints Delegates.

Governor Aldrich appointed the following delegates to attend the National Child Labor convention, to be held at Louisville, Ky., January 25: Bishop A. L. Williams and Mrs. Frank L. Haller of Omaha, Mrs. E. M. Stonebraker and Judge Lincoln Frost of Lincoln, and Bishop George A. Beecher of Kearney.

Urges Good School Work.

Robert Elliott, deputy state superintendent of public instruction, is sending out a letter to the teachers in accredited high schools in the nature of a holiday greeting, and also urging them to take advantage of every opportunity better to equip themselves for the work which they have to do.

Officers Will Be Prosecuted.

Former officers of the Union Fire Insurance company who aroused the displeasure of the state auditor at the time the transfer of the company's business was made to the Woodmen Fire Insurance company will be prosecuted in good time.

State Board Miffed.

The State Board of Health had the Lincoln authorities on the carpet to find out why it had been ignored in the recent investigation into the epidemic which was charged to contaminated water from one of the city wells. The board proposes to see why it is ignored and reports are not promptly made to that body.

New Memorial Association.

The Nebraska Memorial association, an auxiliary to the State Historical society, completed its organization by the election of John L. Webster of Omaha as president; Robert Harvey of St. Paul, vice president; and Clarence S. Paine of Lincoln, secretary-treasurer.

Senate Journals Scored.

Tim Sedgwick of York, who has the contract for printing and binding the senate journals, has informed the secretary of state that he will have some of them ready in a few days.

Historical Society Officers.

The State Historical society elected the following officers: John L. Webster, president; Robert Harvey of St. Paul, vice president; S. C. Bassett of Gibbon, second vice president; C. S. Paine of Lincoln, secretary and S. L. Gelshardt, treasurer.

HOME TOWN HELPS

FACTORY WORKERS' PARKS

Pennsylvania Manufacturer Lays Out Permanent Grounds About His Buildings.

In a large town in Pennsylvania the owner of a factory started to lay out ornamental grounds about his buildings and everybody marveled. Flower beds and green lawns made their appearance, vines clambered over the buildings and shade trees reared their heads in places needing shade. And still the people marveled. Soon afterwards a new lot was bought, an office building erected, the upper story was fitted up for a recreation room, tables, a hundred chairs, magazines, newspapers, etc., were furnished, and the announcement made that the room would be kept open Sunday afternoons. At this stage the curiosity of the people was so aroused that they asked for an explanation.

The factory owner stated that his business was prospering, enlargement contemplated and so he had recently made a tour of inspection to factory districts noted for business success, no strikes or labor disturbances and the improvements to be seen resulted from that trip to the best industrial centers. To be brief, satisfied employees are a business man's best asset, for without a certain amount of loyalty no concern can endure. This view has evidently come to be the general one, for factory owners for the comfort of employees is now looked to both indoors and out. Some firms, and even some cities, are noted for the landscape beauty on their factory grounds. Some have gone so far as to plant grapevines as ornaments so employees may enjoy fresh grapes in season. Everything for beauty and comfort is provided in summer and fireplaces, games, etc., take care of idle moments in winter.

ADD BEAUTY TO THE STREET

Park-like Effect Is Easily Given by Using a Little Care in Planting.

With informal planting in a wide parkway a park-like effect could be given on each side of the street that would go far toward counteracting the harsh, monotonous lines of formality in curb, sidewalk and property line; also the flatness and insufficiency of it all from a standpoint of beauty of outlook. Street trees could be planted at various distances between curbs, singly, in twos and in threes, interspersed with clumps of shrubbery. This would give a narrow park-like effect on each side and could be rendered still more beautiful and picturesque. The walks could gently curve from near one side to the other; the curves not so abrupt or pronounced as to deter the hurrying pedestrian from covering the shortest distance between two given points, yet enough to give beauty and variety to the whole that would prove very satisfying to all observers. All herein outlined has been carried out in many places, not all abroad, but in our own country—in Chicago, for example—therefore there is nothing impracticable about it. The chief drawback is that the returns are not quick enough for our wild-cat real estate boomers. Few can be found sufficiently unselfish or generous enough to plant for future generations and nothing worthy of emulation in this line may be built on a less stable foundation.

Philadelphia Park Development.

The trend is altogether for a more widely diffused city with many open spaces and green areas freely distributed. Public-spirited citizens have contributed to this by their gifts. The City Parks association is a development of this movement and is a most active agent. Its twenty-third annual report, just issued, presents us with the conception of a greater park system, which shall checkerboard with green parked driveways many of the choice spots and wooded ravines with in twenty miles or more of Philadelphia. Highways which were once regarded merely as a means to get somewhere are now viewed as important in themselves, a source of pleasure and comfort to those who use and enjoy them.—Philadelphia Press.

The Poet's Mission.

"I can't see," the poet's wife complained, "why you don't give up writing poetry and go in for something that might be more profitable." "My dear, you don't understand the poet's mission."

"I suppose I don't. I wish you'd tell me what it is."

"Can't you see how great a boon I am conferring upon posterity? A hundred years from now orators will be quoting my lines without mentioning me, and it will be supposed that they themselves are the authors of them, just as orators of the present day embellish their speeches with quotations from poets who have long been dead, without taking the trouble to mention the fact that they were borrowing."

But how will that help you?

"It won't help me at all. But do you want oratory to become a lost art?"